

JANUARY 1950

23

democratic practices, rather than on the structure and organization of formal education."

At a conference held at Bad Nauheim in May 1949 Grace stressed the need for reforms, on the university level, of education in Germany, and outlined an expanded program of cultural exchange of teachers, administrators, professional men, and technical experts between Germany and the United States. He also urged the adoption of an "educational Marshall Plan," by means of which all nations involved in the European Recovery Program would "pool their educational resources . . . and, in general, cooperate to put education on a strong basis." If only a small fraction of the money now being spent in the Western democracies were spent for educational and cultural reconstruction, he declared, "the world's chances for a lasting peace would be immeasurably increased."

Dr. Grace resigned from his post in Germany in October 1949, by which time the Military Government had been superseded by the High Commissioner. The educator reportedly resigned "in disillusioned protest" (*Washington Post*) over the omission of an adequate educational program for the occupied country. In December, at the National Conference on the Occupied Countries (held in Washington and sponsored by the American Council on Education, assisted by the Department of State), when concern was voiced over evidence of revived nationalism in Germany, Grace was to say: "Had such a conference been held four years ago, I feel quite certain that a much more secure program would now prevail in Germany." In the fall of 1949 Grace had been appointed to the faculty of the department of education, University of Chicago.

Results of four of the surveys conducted by Dr. Grace have been published in book form: *State Aid and School Costs* (1939), *Educational Lessons from Wartime Training* (1948), *Tomorrow's Citizens* (1939), and *Education in the State of Washington*. Among his monographs, published by the Connecticut Department of Education, are *Living and Making a Living*, *Redirection of Education*, and *Learning to Make a Living*. Approximately one hundred articles by Grace have appeared in such educational journals as *School Executive*, *Education*, *School and Society*, and *The American School Board Journal*, as well as in the *Harvard Educational Review*, *Survey* and *State Government*.

The administrator is a member of the staff of the National Advisory Committee on Education. He served as director of field operations for pre-induction training in World War II (1942-44), and as a consultant to the War Department in 1945; he became consultant to the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense in 1940. Among other activities are membership on the board of directors of the Rochester School for the Deaf (1936), the Rochester Museum of Natural History (1936-38), the Monroe County (New York) Charter Commission, the Connecticut Teachers' Retirement Board (1938-48), the board of directors of the Town and County Officers Training School of New York (1936-46), and chairmanship of the Connecticut Public Library Com-

mittee (1939-48). He was a member of the Problems and Plans Committee of the American Council on Education from 1940 to 1941, was president of the Harvard Teachers' Association (1946-48), and has been on the Educational Policies Commission since 1948.

An instructor on the Yale faculty since 1940, Grace has lectured at Western Reserve University, Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and the Universities of Chicago, Pittsburgh, and New York. In 1946 he was awarded an Sc.D. degree by Boston University. He belongs to the American Association of University Professors, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of School Administrators, the National Education Association, the American Vocational Association, the American Society of Public Administration, and Phi Kappa Sigma. His clubs are the Hartford and the Yale Faculty Club. Married on June 18, 1921 to Jeanette Meland, Grace is the father of three sons, Monzo Gaskell, Richard Simmons, and David Harlan. His church is the Congregational.

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HILLENKOETTER, ROSCOE H (EN-RY) (hîl'ên-kôt' (têr) May 8, 1897- Naval officer

Address: b. c/o Central Intelligence Agency, 2430 E. St., Washington, D.C.; h. 4147 Green Lea Pl., St. Louis, Mo.; 5315 16th St., N., Arlington, Va.

Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter is the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the first permanent intelligence office to be organized in peacetime by the United States Government. It is under the National Security Council, which is one of the divisions of the Executive Office of the President. The Rear Admiral's appointment was announced on May 1, 1947, when he was called from the post of naval attaché at the American Embassy in Paris, to which he had first been assigned as assistant attaché in 1933. That intelligence service, together with his record in the setting up of the wartime intelligence network in the Pacific, was the basis of his selection as the director of the CIA upon its establishment in 1947.

Roscoe Henry Hillenkoetter, son of Alexander and Olinda (Denker) Hillenkoetter, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on May 8, 1897. Appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, from the Twelfth District of Missouri in 1916, he graduated with distinction and received his ensign's commission in June 1919; he was twentieth in the class of four hundred and sixty-seven. He was training as a midshipman in the U.S.S. *Minnesota* while



U. S. Navy

REAR ADM. ROSCOE H. HILLENKOETTER

it operated with the Atlantic Fleet during World War I in the summer of 1918.

Hillenkoetter served in a submarine from July to September 1920; in the gunboat U.S.S. *Paducah* from September 1920 to September 1921; and in the U.S.S. *Israel* of the Atlantic Fleet's mine force from October 1921 to July 1922. After a brief period of instruction at the submarine base at New London, Connecticut, he served for a year with the submarine O-2, from which he proceeded, in December 1923, for duty with the Fifteenth Naval District at Balboa, Canal Zone. From February 1925 until October 1925 he was attached to that Naval District as aide to the commandant. His next assignment, as aide on the staff of the commandant, destroyer squadrons, scouting fleet, was completed in July 1927, when he was assigned as aide and flag lieutenant on the staff of the commander, special service squadron. A two-year shore duty was spent as an instructor in the department of modern languages at the Naval Academy, followed by service at sea again, in 1931 on the U.S.S. *Memphis* and in 1932 on the U.S.S. *Bainbridge*. After duty with an electoral mission to Nicaragua from March to December 1932, he proceeded to the Canal Zone to serve both as aide and flag lieutenant (January to May 1933) and aide and flag secretary (May to October 1933) on the staff of the commandant.

The naval officer was ordered to Europe in the fall of 1933, where for about two years he was assistant naval attaché at the American Embassy in Paris. Then followed service in the U.S.S. *Maryland* (October 1935 to February 1938) and two months in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, in Washington. Returning to France, he resumed his duties there, with additional assignment as assistant naval attaché in Madrid and Lisbon. He was designated naval attaché and naval attaché for

air (in Paris) in April 1940, and, relieved of his duties in Spain and Portugal, was assigned additional duty in the same capacities at the American Embassy in Vichy, France. Thus, as assistant and full attaché, the naval officer spent those years in the intelligence branch of the service; and the Vichy assignment entailed intimate work with the French underground, "gathering information and helping hunted men escape the Nazis," reported the *United States News*.

On November 19, 1941, Hillenkoetter was again assigned to sea duty as executive officer in the U.S.S. *West Virginia*. Wounded when the *West Virginia* was sunk at her berth during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hillenkoetter was transferred, with the same title, to the U.S.S. *Maryland*, which had survived the attack (with some damage) and was returned, after repairs, to duty in the South Pacific. In July 1942 Captain Hillenkoetter (he had advanced to that grade in June) was called to Washington for brief duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, from which he was assigned for service as officer in charge of intelligence on staff of Commander in Chief Nimitz¹², Pacific area, from September 1942 until March 1943. His next post was to the command of the U.S.S. *Doric*, with additional duty in the South Pacific, which terminated in February 1944. For his meritorious services while in command of the *Doric*, during operations against the enemy in the Solomon Islands and New Hebrides he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal. For the remainder of the war the officer was on shore duty, as assistant director of training, later as director of planning and control in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington (August 1944 to September 1945). His Legion of Merit award was given for his services in the last-named post.

With the fall of Japan, Hillenkoetter was given command of the U.S.S. *Missouri*, which he took on its postwar cruise on diplomatic missions to Turkey, Greece, Italy, and North Africa. He spoke of this assignment as "a stroke of luck—like holding the winning ticket in a lottery." When the cruise was completed on May 9, 1946, he was ordered to report to the American Embassy in Paris as naval attaché. He declared that he liked this post so much that he was reluctant to change it when, on April 7, 1947, he was assigned to the Office of the Secretary of the Navy in Washington. (Before this, his advancement to the grade of Rear Admiral had been approved by President Truman in November 1946, to date from March 4, 1944.) The President's appointment of the Rear Admiral as director of the Central Intelligence Agency followed quickly, on May 1, 1947.

The CIA, as a peacetime successor to the wartime Office of Strategic Services, was established under the National Security Council by the National Security Act of 1947. Its director is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. The *United States Government Organization Manual* describes the purpose of the CIA as "the coordination of the intelligence activities

JANUARY 1950

25

of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security." The law specifically provides, states the *Congressional Directory*, "that the Agency shall have no police, subpoena or law-enforcement powers, or internal-security functions. However, the director is responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure." The Army and Navy intelligence and the State Department are now required to channel their intelligence data through the CIA for analysis and interpretation, stated Ronald Robinson in his *Saturday Evening Post* article, "They Fight the Cold War Under Cover." The Federal Bureau of Investigation relinquished its wartime Latin American network to the CIA and, in the field of international intelligence, the FBI is now responsible only for counterespionage activities within the United States and its possessions.

While Hillenkoetter is the first director of the CIA as such, his predecessors in central intelligence work were Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg¹⁰ and Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers¹¹, who is Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. These shifts in command have been seen by the *United States News* as one of the obstacles that Hillenkoetter has had to face to make the CIA fully effective. Other obstacles, according to the same source, have been "the squabble between the Army's G-2, Naval Intelligence, and the State Department as to CIA's exact function," and the apprehensiveness of Congressmen "at the idea of the United States indulging in international espionage."

The disturbances in Colombia during the first week of the Inter-American Conference which convened in Bogotá on March 30, 1948, precipitated the first public investigation of the work of the CIA. Hillenkoetter was called before the House Executive Expenditures subcommittee on April 15 to testify on charges that the CIA had failed to warn the State Department of any possible violence. Hillenkoetter declared that the CIA "did know of unrest in Colombia" and that a CIA dispatch from Bogotá, dated March 23, revealed that "advance delegate [of the State Department] O. J. Libert . . . does not consider it advisable to notify the State Department of this situation, since he feels adequate protection will be given by police and does not want to alarm delegates unduly."

Subsequent to the Bogotá incident two surveys of the CIA were conducted, one by the Hoover Commission, the other by a group appointed by the President and headed by Allen Dulles¹². Clarke Beach, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, stated that the "Hoover Commission indicated that on the whole it felt CIA had made a good start." Admiral Leahy, who reportedly was responsible for Hillenkoetter's appointment to the CIA, has said that "no man in the country has a better grasp of the mechanics of foreign intelligence than Hillenkoetter" (Robinson's words), and is said to give him personal credit for virtually all of CIA's accomplishments. According to Robinson, its director receives an annual salary of \$14,000.

The Navy man has been awarded (in addition to the two decorations mentioned) the Purple Heart Medal, the Victory Medal, the Atlantic Fleet Clasp, (U.S.S. *Minnesota*), and is entitled to wear the American Defense Service Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, the American Campaign Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal. He was awarded the Order of the Phoenix, degree of Commander, by the government of Greece; the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus, degree of Commander, by Italy; the Legion of Honor, rank of Officer, and the Order of Maritime Merit, by France; and the Medal of Merit by Nicaragua.

Hillenkoetter is a tall man, with closely cropped hair. He married Jane E. Clark, daughter of a Navy doctor, on November 21, 1933; they have one daughter, Jane. It is reported by his friends that he only breaks his routine of twelve to fourteen hours of work a day in the guarded offices of the CIA for an occasional afternoon of golf, which he shoots in the low nineties. According to the *Saturday Evening Post* article, Hillenkoetter's "chief recreation is the reading of history, and he is said to be an expert on the writings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, quoting at length from them to prove a point."

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HOLLAND, SIDNEY G(EOERGE) Oct. 18, 1893- Prime Minister of New Zealand. Address: b. Parliament Buildings, Wellington, N.Z.; h. 74 Derby St., Christchurch, N.Z.

As a result of the November 1949 New Zealand election, the National party, headed by Sidney G. Holland, defeated the Labor party and achieved a majority position in the Commonwealth's Government. In December Holland was named Prime Minister, as well as Minister of Finance. He had served as a Member of Parliament since 1935, and since 1940 had been leader of His Majesty's Opposition and head of New Zealand's National party, which was formed by a coalition of Liberals and Conservatives. A businessman and industrialist, Holland in 1950 is a director of five commercial enterprises.

Sidney George Holland is one of eight children born into a New Zealand pioneering family. His father, Henry Holland, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and his mother, Jane (Eastwood) Holland, had come to New Zealand from Lancashire. (Both of his parents received the decoration of the Order of the British Empire.) When Sidney Holland was born, on October 18, 1893, the family was living in Greendale, a small town approximately thirty miles from Christchurch, one of the larger cities of New Zealand. The family moved to the latter place when Sidney Holland was five years old in order that his father might take over the